

Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 14, 1880.

Mr. O'Connor's Convictions.

Charles O'Connor has broken a long silence on political matters in a way to attract universal attention to what he has to say. Mr. O'Connor has all his life been held to be a Democrat of the strictest sect, and while he still considers himself to be the most democratic of democrats, he abandons unreservedly some of the chief doctrines of the Democratic party as well as the party itself. He became finally disgusted with them after they nominated Horace Greeley, their open, notorious and life-long antagonist, as their candidate and the champion of their professed ideas. Very shortly after this event, Mr. O'Connor declares, "my convictions became settled" and caused him to withhold from both parties his "confidence and support, hoping for the ultimate expulsion of both from power and the total overthrow of party government." He charges the troubles of the country upon the "trade of politics," an art "by which the masses are controlled for the personal benefit of their rulers." He proposes remedies for the evils he sees, which are certainly radical enough to be very effective if there is any healing power in them; which is the question. He does not expect that the present generation of men, or any number of them, will see the virtue that he sees in what he proposes; and in this expectation he is not likely to be disappointed. The startling changes which he suggests in our method of government are not likely to receive assent, though the troubles which they are devised to cure are obvious to all men, and the result of the criticism which will be attracted to Mr. O'Connor's most novel propositions will do great good to the country and may eventually secure such safeguards as will make its government democratic in substance as well as in form. The enlightened wisdom of this age ought certainly to be sufficient to devise some means to secure the government of the United States to the people to whom it belongs, and to whom it is not now given, as the whole world has been of late years advised through the notorious failures of the ballot box to secure obedience to its award.

Mr. O'Connor goes deep to the bottom and turns the nation upside down in a wreck with the intent to rebuild it from the foundation. That may be the way in which our needed regeneration will come, but it will only be after we have passed through a violent revolution and the people have been aroused to a forcible resistance to usurpers who have changed the republic into an empire. It is not likely that the states will be abolished, as Mr. O'Connor states them to be, by their own uncoerced act; but that would be the inevitable result of the abolition of our democracy, and only when it is restored again can it be determined whether Mr. O'Connor is right in charging upon our state organizations the dissensions and civil war that have been our chronic affliction. The empire bids fair to come upon us, as Mr. O'Connor agrees with the popular apprehension in believing, through Grant's elevation to a third term; which he considers will be suicidal to the Republican party, in depriving it of the inter-state issues which have been its stock in trade, and destructive to its leaders in transferring the control of the spoils to a chief magistrate seated for life and independent of them.

Mr. O'Connor considers it absolutely impossible that "anyone called a Democrat" should succeed in the coming national election; and bases his conviction upon the belief that the New York Legislature will take care to secure the electoral vote of the state for the Republican candidate, as it has the power to do by choosing the electors itself or by causing them to be chosen in the congressional districts, a bill to which effect has already been introduced into the body. Mr. O'Connor may be right. If he is, and the people submit to this legal means of depriving them of their presidential choice, we may readily assent to Mr. O'Connor's other declaration that the elected candidate will claim the place for life.

Things will then ripen towards that revolutionary stage when the general overturning will take place that will give Mr. O'Connor's radical ideas a chance for adoption, if their wisdom is approved by the patriots of this revolution of the next century who survive to deal with it.

Why is this Thus?

There is a notable subsidence in the demand of the *New Era* and its faction of the Republican party in this county, upon the chairman of the county committee and his associates, to call a primary election to elect delegates to the state convention, according to the rules of the party. There is no question that under those rules there is no proper authority to elect these delegates except a primary election; nor is there any doubt that after the call of the state committee sufficient time was left for the county committee to be assembled, and for a primary election to be ordered and held. It is not to be assumed that the *New Era*'s editor gives up the contest for the law of the party as a hopeless one; since he cannot forget how, some dozen years ago, when the county committee usurped the power of electing state delegates, the sharp and strong opposition of the *Express* dislodged the enemy and forced him to take the field.

Wherefore then are it and its party silent while the rules are being strangled in the county committee?

Two explanations are offered for the matter. One is that the chairman of the county committee and his associate Bull Ringers threatened that if they were forced into calling a primary election now they would provide for the nomination of the whole county ticket; the other faction, which objects to being called the Hog Ring, not being prepared for this, agreed to abandon the demand for a primary election. The other suggested explanation is that the Cameron people, being desperately in earnest about capturing the state convention, have en-

forced their old claims upon the proprietor of the *New Era* and made his paper keep quiet regarding the violation of the rules that is to take place in his county. In any event the *New Era* preserves unwonted quiet, and will no doubt cheerfully tell the reason to the "inquiring friends" who send their condolences to the INTELLIGENCER.

THE Philadelphia *Times* continues its researches into the depths of presidential sentiment among the newspapers of the state. To-day we are favored with what the "thoughtful and influential leaders" of "independent thought" think—conspicuous among them being such powerful journals as the *Lititz Sentinel*, the *Bryn Mawr Home News*, the *Zelienople Valley News*, and the *Glen Rock Item*. A fatal defect in the *Times* list is the lack of reports from the *Waggoner*, *Waggoner*, the *Christlicher Kundschafter*, and *Squire Kaffroth's Farmersville Star*.

THIRD people need not be alarmed at the proposition for a change in the mode of electing presidential electors in New York by which the Republicans are said to contemplate capturing two-thirds of them. Such a thing may be seriously proposed and strenuously attempted, but it will not be carried out.

THE abatement of the riot losses to less than two million dollars affords presumptive evidence that the lobbyist was right who said the four million dollar bill contemplated "two millions for the corporations and two millions for the boys."

PERSONAL.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN has returned from Maine to Washington a sadder and a wiser man.

The new St. Botolph club of Boston has FRANCIS PARKMAN for president. Professor Alexander Agassiz is one of the executive committee.

The widow of the late Landgrave of Hesse-Philippsthal and daughter of the Duke of Wurttemberg has been declared bankrupt.

Senator LAMAR's illness is now believed to be vertigo rather than paralysis. His condition is considered "serious but not dangerous."

The wife of General CHESTER A. ARTHUR, of New York city, died on Monday night. She was a daughter of the late Captain W. L. HERNON, of the United States navy.

Senator Anthony, Isaac W. England, of the *Star*; Whitelaw Reid, of the *Tribune*; General Graham and Ex-Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, were among the pall-bearers at the funeral of FRANK LESLIE, in New York, yesterday.

The name of Mr. R. A. MALONE, of this city, is included among the prominent gentlemen occupying seats on the platform at the monster meeting in Music hall, Boston, on Monday evening, at which Messrs. Parnell and Dillon made their plea in behalf of the Irish tenants. Mr. Malone is now engaged on a large contract in Boston.

A Maine gentleman, at present residing in Boston, and claiming an intimate acquaintance with the private and domestic life of Dr. GARFIELD, pointedly denies the statement (reported to have been made in a Springfield prayer meeting) reflecting upon the moral character of the ex-governor, and alleging that he married another man's wife while her husband was in California.

CHARLES N. VALANDIGHAM, the son of the late Clement, has introduced into the Ohio Assembly a bill to create a pardoning board, which shall consist of the lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer and attorney general. It is proposed to give the governor power to disregard the recommendations of the board. There is likelihood that the New York Legislature also will consider the establishment of such a board at the present session. Young Vallandigham, by-the-by, is the only Democratic member of the Ohio Legislature who voted against Thurman, because he charges that the latter swindled his father out of the senatorship in 1867-68.

RICHARD A. PROCTOR, the astronomer, takes a sly at an American fashion in this style: "Doubtless there are good reasons for eschewing here the rule which makes evening dress essential in European opera houses and in the stalls and dress circle of all the better order of theatres, though for my own part I think a house deprived of nine-tenths of its beauty when ladies are in bonnets and hats. But if in a free country ladies must go as they please to theatre and opera, so far as bonnets and hats are concerned, might not we devise a headgear of moderate dimensions, so that, for instance, a lady should not hide more of the stage from those behind her than a man not exceeding, say, seven feet in height and proportionately broad? A hat adorned with white ostrich plumes (and doubtless very beautiful) reduced me last Thursday evening to the abject necessity of rolling my overcoat into a cushion, by which I was enabled to sit some four or five inches higher, a proceeding which I frankly admit would be perfectly reprehensible save in self-defence. My friend, who sits no higher than myself, had no occasion thus to elevate himself, though he was sitting behind a tall and portly man."

Lucky Oil Explosion.

Several workmen were engaged in filling one of the large oil tanks at Pratt's astral oil works, Williamsburg, N. Y., when there was a terrific explosion. The top of the tank was blown off, its contents burst out, and the oil, of which there was a large quantity, was quickly spread over the whole premises. The men who were employed at the works had a miraculous escape from death. Three men were slightly injured and all came very near drowning in oil. The works are so well constructed that any escape of oil through leaks or bursting of pipes cannot come in contact with fires. The force of the explosion and the report was very great. Windows of all the houses in the vicinity were blown out, and in those near the corner whole sashes were shattered to pieces. People asleep in them were nearly thrown from their beds, and they fled from their apartments to the street in their night clothes, supposing there had been an earthquake.

An Important Discovery.

If the Republican voters do not wish Grant as a candidate they have it in their power to send up anti-Grant delegates.

MINOR TOPICS.

'Sist last.

ATHENS, Greece, has thirty-four newspapers, and in the provinces there are twenty-two.

AN enterprising cigar dealer has got out a "Franklin and Marshall" brand. They are "two-fors," but are guaranteed to smoke well.

WHEN a Denver man shouted that he wanted the Utes so that the crowd might lynch them, a blue-coated soldier, who was on guard, said, "Why don't you go up into the mountains and get them, as we did?"

SENATOR INGALLS, of Kansas, is an innocent man. The telegrams by which it was expected to prove his guilt have been kindly burned up by employees of the Western Union. Nobody ever doubted that Senator Ingalls would compare well with the generality of Kansas politicians.

THE New York *Herald* finally "tumbles to it" that Grant seeks the Republican nomination, and hopes and wishes to get into the White House again. But in all this the *Herald* sees nothing to make people lose their heads—though it nearly lost its own over "Cesarism," a few years ago.

THE term of collectors of internal revenue, unlike that of most federal offices, is indefinite. It is now proposed at Washington to change this. Commissioner Raum has already suggested that it would be a good plan to fix the tenure of internal revenue collectors, and the matter was discussed in cabinet meeting on Friday. The New York *Times* thinks the proposed change would be a step backward, and declares its true inwardness to be the motive of the politicians, who regard with jealousy any position that is not open to their assaults at least once in four years.

THE late Bishop Gill Haven was once offered the editorship of the New York *Independent*, and though he declined it, he was pleased with the offer and so warm a friend of the paper that "after his death, he wanted it sent to him in the other world if there were any 'mails that would reach there.'"

The *Independent*, with an idea of coming as near to the boundary as possible, promises to send a copy to the "Haven" normal school, Waynesborough, Ga., for the use of colored students. "A religious contemporary suggests that if the *Independent* ever gets across the line, its able, genial, but perhaps too liberal editor might omit the advertisements, and especially the prominent insurance department, as it is believed no provisions against death and fire are needed in the land to which Bishop Haven has gone.

THE Senate of the United States consists of 76 members, and of this number 59 are practicing lawyers, 8 business men or merchants, 1 doctor, 1 editor, 2 planters, 2 farmers, 1 banker, 1 mine owner and operator and 1 of no profession or business. Senator Hamlin is the oldest member of that body in years, and the oldest in point of service, counting from the time of his first election. Senator Anthony has been longer in continuous service than any other senator. Besides the 219 lawyers in the House there are 25 merchants, 5 bankers, 3 capitalists, 2 inventors, 5 manufacturers, 2 teachers, 12 farmers, 6 physicians, 1 architect and builder, 4 editors, 2 ministers, 1 stone-cutter, 1 insurance agent, 2 millers and 3 owners and operators of transportation lines. The oldest member of the House is Mr. Wait, of Connecticut, who is sixty-nine years of age, and the youngest member is Mr. Frost, of St. Louis, who is twenty-eight years of age. Fernando Wood has been longer a member of the House than any of his associates, and next in point of long service is Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, is generally spoken of as being older than any member of the present House, but Mr. Wait has about one year the advantage of him in that respect.

NEW YORK'S ELECTORAL VOTE.

A Plan to Make it Sure for the Republican Party.

In the New York Legislature last evening was introduced a bill for a radical change in the electing of presidential electors. If it becomes a law the people of New York next fall will elect their presidential electors by congressional districts. The bill provides that two electors at-large shall be chosen; that is, each electoral ticket placed in the ballot-box next fall will bear the names of three electors. There is no doubt about the inspiration of this bill. It is said that the member who prepared it had one so because they regard it as likely to meet much less opposition than the suggested election of electors by the Legislature. It is also believed that should it become a law at least twenty-three of the thirty-five electoral votes of the state are certain to be cast for the Republican nominee for president. It is also certain that many of the leading members of the Legislature were consulted about it. It was known some days ago in Washington that the bill would not only be introduced, but that every effort will be made to secure its passage.

The General Bragg.

A singular mistake took place in Washington on New Year's day. An ex-union and ex-rebel officer met, and were congratulating each other on the happy manner in which they were bridging the bloody chasm, when the union officer spoke in most complimentary terms of Gen. Bragg, of Confederate, as well as Mexican, war fame. He said that although General Bragg was still a bitter rebel, he rather admired him for his gallantry at Buena Vista, and was glad he had to-day met and shaken hands with him. "Shaken hands with him to-day?" said the ex-rebel, contemptuously. "Why our Bragg has been dead several years. You must have met the other fellow who is less of a bullet and more of a bragger, who fought on your side during the war, but has been wiggling around ever since to get on ours. He is from Wisconsin, a member of Joe Johnston's sub-committee on military affairs, and our fellows regard him as a small tail to a very big kite."

A Most Unkindest Cut.

JOLLY Jack Hiestand, ex-naval officer under Grant and prospective something-quite-as-good under the restoration, ironically says—"Grant for me!" He regards Blaine as a little weak on the Chinese question—that most vital issue in the county of Lancaster—and weaker still on the force bill of 1872, but probably forgot to mention the weakest of all in his naval office expectations.

OUR HOTCH-POTCH.

Prospective and Perspective.

"Cry, Trojan, cry, O Helen and a woe." Mrs. Grant is quoted as having said the happiest period of her life and the general was when they lived in Galena "in a small brick house and kept one servant."

Why was that the happiest period of their lives? There must be some good reason for Mrs. Grant having said what is attributed to her, or she never could have been "quoted" as having said so. Gen. Grant has not only been a brave soldier, but also a fortunate one. There have been many soldiers in the world as brave as he, but few, if any, that have been as fortunate. He has placed his name high on the column of military fame, and has been lavishly compensated, and yet neither he nor Mrs. Grant are correspondingly happy; and therefore, we, the common people, would like to know the reason why? The following excerpt, which we quote from the same journal from which we quote the above, may faintly foreshadow the why:

Three eminent drinkers turned down their glasses and did not take a drink of wine during the dinner, and have taken nothing since. They were General Grant, Senator Matt Carpenter and Senator Cameron.

That sounds very much like the language that temperance lecturers usually apply to broken-down or damaged toppers and soakers. "Three Eminent Drinkers"—we don't consider ourselves very fastidious in regard to our social and moral status, but at the same time it seems to us that we would as soon be considered one of three eminent blacklegs, or three emeraldies, as "three eminent drinkers." Now, these are not Democratic quotations, for our "quotations" are from the news columns of a Republican paper, and the cogitator himself voted for Gen. Grant, and his vote was one of the great mass that made Gen. Grant our president. But we did not then know that he was an "eminent drinker." No wonder Mrs. Grant and the general were happier when they lived in a "small brick house in Galena with one servant."

We are by no means in harmony with all the "fuss" that has been made about the "third term." We accept the proposition that the aspirations of the friends of Gen. Grant—or Gen. Grant himself—to the presidency, cannot be fairly deemed a "third term" in the sense usually applied to such a contingency heretofore; but, notwithstanding all that, we think it would certainly be impolitic to elect him a third time; if for no other reason than that of giving him an opportunity to come out from among those eminent drinkers, in order that Mrs. Grant and the general might again enjoy their former happiness in their little brick house, with one servant, in Galena. Mrs. Grant is a sensible woman and doubtless fully apprehends both the prospective and perspective of her husband's career. Gen. Grant is legally, politically and socially as eligible to the presidency as any other man in the Union, but he is not so prudentially, patriotically, or democratically. "When went there by an age in Rome when there was but one man?" Is there no other name "that can start a spirit as soon as Caesar?" Gen. Grant's ability and his renown as an executive officer of our Union were nothing to brag of—the fauna of Muscat and the Mikado of Japan, to the contrary, notwithstanding. What do these potentates know about the qualifications necessary for an American president? If we are to take our cue from the monarchists of foreign countries as to the fittest man for our president, then we might as well abandon self-government, or "sell out" at once to some enterprising political adventurer. But, we don't believe he really wants the presidency another term. If he does, then we admonish him that he will not only violate the law of common prudence, but also that dignified retirement which was so becoming to a Washington, a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Jackson. General Grant is now a private citizen—a fellow American republican. Had he been placed in the presidential chair without the prestige of having emerged from a successful and victorious war career, his administration would have been regarded as a failure; as it is, his military fame has barely covered his civil inabilities, and these latter, in a very few years, would have been forgotten, or obliterated through the splendors of his military reputation. "The Empire!" Well, we don't think that any one, whose opinion is entitled to respect, really believes that we shall ever, or "hardly ever," have an empire; at least not in name. As it is, our laws are so perverted, or so defective, that it is neither impossible or improbable that imperial powers will be exercised—yes, and have been, especially in the matter of succession. Whether Gen. Grant is now or ever has been an "eminent drinker" we know not, from personal knowledge. Mrs. Grant knows more about that than any other person in the world, but the apparent yearnings after the happiness of the little brick house, with one servant, in Galena, seems to indicate that he has at least filled the measure of his own glory, and any further honors conferred upon him would only accrue to the benefit of those who desire his elevation to power again—to those eminent drinkers with whom he would again find himself associated. Gen. Grant has more at stake, and more to sacrifice, than any other man in our entire country, and his followers are sure to involve him in political demoralization if he listens to their siren songs. We think his friends are sadly mistaken when they say his call to the chief magistracy of the country is the spontaneous wish of the people. If it is, then the people are mistaken. How different it might have been for Caesar and Rome, or Napoleon and France, had they stopped in their career at the proper time. General Grant ought to profit by their example.

We have often heard of those—indeed we have known those—who have eschewed the cup by "swearing off" for a year, six months, or longer or shorter periods, and although it is better so than drinking to excess, yet the very act of swearing off shows a state of previous abandoned manhood, that is likely to return as soon as the "tabooed" period of abstinence expires. Turning down their glasses and refusing to take wine during a dinner, with those who were previously in the habit of taking it, indicates that they took it too freely, and felt the necessity of mildly swearing off. We would never feel exactly safe in delegating such persons to transact important business for

us, and it is questionable whether we ought to trust them with the execution of civil or political power. This perspective of Gen. Grant, in our estimation, does not present a favorable perspective for our victorious hero nor for his country. Mrs. Grant, no doubt, foresees that an elevation to the presidency might be as fatal to her happiness, the reputation of her husband and the good of her country, as Helen was to Troy; and hence, like poor, demented Andromache, she practically cries, "A Helen and a woe," abandon all aspirations to the presidency, let us keep our glasses turned down and return to our little brick house and one servant in Galena again." It is all nonsense to suppose that no other man is competent to administer our republican form of government. If there is not, then give it a form and a head, which will be more permanent, and abandon republicanism entirely. It is humiliating that so many, who themselves are seemingly competent for president, should be willing to play second fiddle, or even the bass drum to General Grant. Our government, we had thought, was founded upon principles and not on men. Principles are eternal, but men are ephemeral. It lived without Grant long ago; it lives without Washington to-day, and may live without either a century hence.

"We use the word 'democratically' here in its broadest and most catholic sense and not at all in a partisan sense in its catholic sense." This term is also used in its catholic sense, and not politically—that is, we mean it as contradistinguished from those who were monarchists and federalists.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

Cincinnati has fixed upon May 18 to 21, inclusive, for the annual musical festival. A strike among the operatives of the Aquidneck and Perry cotton mills, at Newport, R. I., is threatened.

Henry Green shot and killed W. Stubbs yesterday at Hinton station, Ky. The cause is unknown. Green fled.

Mark Candless, of West Elizabeth, fell into the river from a skiff and was drowned.

The Augusta, Ga., factory and warehouse was totally consumed by fire last night, with 1,500 bales of cotton. Loss, \$80,000; insurance, \$60,000.

A special dispatch from Assumption, Cal., reports the killing of W. Parker, jr., colored, by Alton Hite, a justice of the peace. Hite escaped.

Richmond, Va., had its first snow of the season on Monday night and in the twelve hours preceding sunrise yesterday the thermometer fell 30 degrees.

The collections in Richmond for the relief of famine sufferers in Ireland aggregate of date about \$2,500. The fund by the Duchess of Marlborough now amounts to nearly \$7,000.

A coroner's jury in the case of the celluloid accident, which occurred at Newark recently, returned a verdict that the explosion was the result of natural causes. Edward Dowd, another victim, is dead.

Gen. Garfield was yesterday formally elected United States senator to succeed Thurman. Thurman was supported by the Democrats but was defeated by a vote of 66 to 44 in the Assembly and 30 to 13 in the Senate.

The National Metropolitan bank of New York, has deposited \$2,200,500 in the sub-treasury at New York for the redemption of the same into United States currency. The bank withdrew \$2,450,000 in four per cent. bonds.

The brig S. P. Smith, Captain Trim, New Orleans, for Providence, with molasses and cotton, struck inside of Brenton's Reef Rhode Island, on Monday night, during a heavy snow-storm. She lies in an easy position and has not yet bilged. If the wind remains favorable she will float. Wreckers have gone to her assistance.

The House committee on elections met on Tuesday and took up the case of McCabe vs. Orth, Ninth Indiana district, on the pending motion to dismiss the appeal of the contestant. After some discussion a vote was taken, resulting: Ayes, 6; nays, 8. The committee adjourned until Tuesday next, pending a motion to take testimony.

The Senate military committee failed to obtain a quorum on Tuesday, owing to the occupation of several of its members on other committees; but subsequently, by common consent, the chairman was authorized to appoint a sub-committee to consider the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter and report upon it to the full committee at a future meeting.

STATE ITEMS.

The Pottsville *Daily Chronicle* died with poetry on its lips.

Craycraft writes to the *Pittsburgh Telegraph* that Tom Seagriff was defeated for census supervisor in the West-Coffroth district, though the congressmen were for him, by Senator Wallace's opposition.

John Cully, 80 years of age, who has been missing since Friday, was found by Lieutenant Taylor, of the Thirtieth police district, Philadelphia, in the kitchen of an old house on Queen's Lane, Roxbury, sitting upright on a chair in front of the stove dead.

In Philadelphia this morning there was a big fire at New Market and Pollard streets, just east of Canal street. It started in Scott's spring works, took in Oll's cabinet manufactory, Withington's machine shop, Packer's furniture factory, and Buckley & Co.'s spoke works. Total loss, \$80,000.

The Philadelphia *Times* recapitulates the presidential preferences of 116 independent papers in this state as follows: For James G. Blaine, 24; anti-third term and anybody to beat Grant, 10; for W. S. Grant, 10; for W. H. Hancock, 6; for Thomas F. Bayard, 7; for Samuel J. Tilden, 6; for John Sherman, 5; scattering, 16; no choice, 32.

The *Reformed Church Messenger's* editor confesses that he is anxious to edit a paper fit for the Eastern penitentiary of Philadelphia. It may be sufficient explanation of this, for the present at least, to say that no journal is admitted to that institution that contains blood-and-thunder stories or sensational records, which exalt criminals to the standard of heroes.

Charles La Forest, the property man at the Pittsburgh opera house, on Tuesday met with a singular accident that may prove fatal. While stooping over a mortar, inside in hand, mixing the materials which make the "blue fire" used to light up tableaux on the stage, the chemicals exploded. Both eyes were burned terribly and his face was torn until his features are not recognizable.

The shipments of coal by the Philadelphia and Reading railroad for the week ending with Saturday last were 102,435 tons, 5 cwt., which was an increase of 15,397 tons, 15 cwt., over those of the corresponding period of last year. The tonnage since the beginning of this year was 690,125 tons, 5 cwt., an increase of 273,471 tons, 8 cwt., over that for the same time last year.

The McKeesport sportsmen's association have contracted for five hundred quail the first lot of which was received from Memphis on Saturday. They have been bought at a reasonable cost and will be forwarded during the season as far as the firm at the South can get them in. The first installment came on in most excellent condition and about March 1 or perhaps later, the whole number, it is expected, will be received and when all danger from deep snows are

past the flock will be set free on the territory of the association in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties. Two or three thousand acres are included in their territory and trespass notices are mailed to fences and trees in all quarters of it.

GREAT FLOODS AT ST. KITS.

Terrible Disaster in the West Indian Archipelago—Inundation of the Rich Valley of Basseterre—Two Hundred Lives Lost.

News has just arrived of terrible floods on the island of St. Kitts, by which 200 lives have been lost, property to the extent of \$250,000 destroyed, and the whole island wasted. The land sweeps up from the shore, slowly at first, through a rich, fertile and cultivated soil, and then mounts abruptly toward the central mass, the rugged peak, whereof is known by the name of Mount Misery. The elevation of this summit is nearly four thousand feet, and it overhangs the broken walls of an old crater—the last remnant of an inner cone that has been washed away. The mountain is clothed with a growth of woodland, and at its skirts, in the rich valley of Basseterre, is the arable portion of the island, which is mainly devoted to sugar. The island itself, known as the "Mother of the Antilles," is twenty-three miles long, five miles broad, and covers an area of sixty-seven square miles.

The floods occurred on Sunday last. The temperature had been unusually high for the time of year. The winds were blowing from the south at early morning. Toward noon they changed to the north-east, and the temperature fell suddenly. The streams on the mountain side rapidly became torrents. Congregating into a gulch at the foot of Mount Misery, they rose from their narrow channels and poured down upon the arable land in a resistless stream. The inhabitants were at once alive to their danger, and the water, a general stampede toward the coast. The confusion was terrible. Blacks and whites, natives and English, all made for the nearest point of safety. The torrent rolled on into the town of Basseterre, among the newly built houses, and public edifices, carrying with it roof-trees, timbers and branches of trees. Landslides added to the terrors of the scene. Sugar fields were levelled to the ground or torn up in masses, deep gullies were washed in the roads, sugar houses and dwelling places were borne bodily away, and the waters rushed headlong to the sea with their freight of drowned cattle and struggling human beings.

The scene was pitiful. The whole population of the island does not exceed twenty-five thousand, and of these two hundred perished, and many of the rest were homeless. People huddled together on the roofs, wild with terror. The authorities went immediately to work to relieve the distress. But the task was too great for them. Large quantities of provisions and all the sugar ready for shipment have been swept away. Earnest appeals have been made for help. St. Kitts has known no such calamity since 1722, when a terrific hurricane nearly destroyed the island. But it is singular that on July 3, 1867, the Basseterre was destroyed by fire, all the business portion of the town and most of churches and dwellings reduced to ashes, and five lives lost. A movement is being set on foot for the relief of the devastated island. St. Christopher, or St. Kitts, was settled by English colonists under Sir Thomas Waller in 1629, was held afterward by the English and French, and finally ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Versailles in 1763. In 1872 it joined the confederation of the Leeward Islands, the legislature of which sits at St. John's, Antigua, and Basseterre in alternate years. It belongs to Great Britain, and is governed by a president, an executive council appointed by the crown, and a legislative assembly, half of whose members are elected. In 1869 the imports were valued at \$198,713; exports, \$222,712.

Maine.

Acting Governor Lamson sent a note to Major General Chamberlain asking whether Chamberlain was prepared to recognize his authority as governor of Maine? General Chamberlain replied that he was acting under the order of Governor Garcelon "to protect the public property and institutions of the state until his (Garcelon's) successor should be legally installed." He could not recognize Lamson as governor, unless bound to do so by a decision of the supreme court. The Republican questions to the supreme court will be submitted to-day.

The City of Brotherly Love.

Editor McPherson on Editor McClure. The *Times* needs to be more honest and more truthful, that it may be more useful. The *Press* has only contempt for its disreputable editor and his dissonant methods. And with this we dismiss him.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DRAMA.

"Ootly Goot!" at Fulton Hall. Last evening Augustin Daly's "Under the Gaslight," was presented at the opera house by "Ootly Goot" (Gus Phillips) and a dramatic company. The audience was of a very good size, the gallery being crowded. The play is very sensational and is full of thrilling scenes. Mr. Phillips appeared as *Sweeney*, the German messenger. He is a good actor of that kind, his dialect being especially pleasing. The characters of *Laura Coulhard* and *Paul* were well taken by Misses Adelaide Thornton and Grace Roth, both of whom are pretty young ladies and painstaking artists. The impersonation of *Ray Trafford* by W. H. Southard was deserving of praise. J. R. Spackman, in the character of *Byke*, "the heavy villain," was very natural and his make-up was appropriate. Miss Alice Wren, as *Panchlossom*, was very lively and her singing was clever. Ed. Cleary made a good Irish apple waman and his neat jigs assisted in making him a favorite. Miss Bessie Clifton, as *Old Judy*, was very poor, the character being entirely outside of the peculiar line of talent. Most of the acting, especially that of the hero and the heroine, was loudly applauded and there were enough sensational situations to fill a dime novel.

One of the best features of the show was the introduction of the train of cars on the stage, but this was greatly marred as, in making the trip, the train came in contact with the scenery and a piece of it was carried across the stage by the little engine.

Octotaro U. P. Church.

The United Presbyterian church (seceder) is in session in Philadelphia. A call from Mount Pleasant and Evansburg congregations for the pastoral services of Rev. David Anderson was presented and declined. A call for his services as stated supply was also received from the Octotaro charge, of Bart township, this county, late Rev. Wm. Easton's. The following constitute the committee to visit Octotaro this year: Revs. James Crowe and H. A. McDonald and Elder J. C. Kerr.

Sale of Real Estate.

Henry Schubert, auctioneer, sold at public sale last evening, at the Leopard hotel, the property belonging to T. B. Fredale, situated on the north side of East Lemon street, between Duke and Lime streets, No. 135. To John H. Metzler, for \$2,410.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Events Across the County Line.

Dr. K. B. Ewing has been re-appointed surgeon for the Baltimore Central railroad in Oxford.

The McCullough iron works at Rowlandville, Md., started in full blast on Monday of last week.

Hon. R. A. Lamberton, of Harrisburg, has accepted the presidency of the Lehigh university.

The North Cornwall furnace has chilled, causing a cessation of the casting process for about two weeks to come.